An Accompt of ſome Books.

I. Johannis Wallifii, *S.Th.D. Geometriæ Profeſſoris in Academia Oxonienſi, Tractatûs de MOTU Pars III. A.* 1671. *in.* 4°.

IN this third and laſt part the Excellent Author (continuing his Doctrine of *Motion*, begun in the two foregoing parts,) treats, amongſt other things, of the Five *Mathematical Powers* (as they are called,) or noted Engines for the facilitation of Motion; which are *Vectis, Axis in Peritrochio, Trochlea, Cochlea, & Cuneus* (the Leaver, Winch, Pulley, Screw, and Wedge,) with others reducible to them. And particularly, of the *Leaver* (in its moſt uſual acceptation,) with one ſupport (and therein of the *Pinchers* and *Sheers*, &c.) and of a *Beam, Cole-ſtaff* &c. ſuſtained by two or more ſupporters, with the ſeveral preſſures on each of them, according to their different poſitions; where alſo are deſcribed ſix ſeveral forms of *Flat Roofs*, for large Rooms, framed of ſhort Timbers (much ſhorter than the breadth of the Room,) mutually ſupporting one another: with methods of computing the weight ſuſtained by every joint. Of ſeveral ſorts of *Winchers, Winders, Capſtans, Rollers, Wheels of Engines* (with or without teeth,) *Boarers, Cranes*, &c. with the Reaſon and Meaſure of their force; As likewiſe the *Wheels of Coaches, Carts, or Waggons*, with the Reaſon of divers circumſtances in the Fabrick and uſe of them. Of *Pulleys*; of the meaſure and reaſon of their ſtrength. Of *Screws*; with the reaſon of their great force, and the meaſure of it; as alſo, the meaſure of the *Length of the Spiral line about a Cylinder* (whence the Screw takes its riſe,) and of the *Solid content of the Screw*. Of the *Compoſition, Accelleration*, and *Retardation* of Motions; and the motion of *Projectils* (things thrown, ſhot, &c.) with the nature of the lines deſcribed by ſuch motions. Of *Percuſſion* or *ſtriking*; with the meaſure and effects of *Blows*, or *Strooks*, according as the bodies ſtriking do differently occur one to the other, and the *Center of force* in ſuch Percuſſion.

Of

Of the *Wedge*, with the reaſon and meaſure of its force. Of *Repercuſſion*, *Reſilition*, or *Reflexion* of Bodies, which he derives from the *Spring* or *Elaſtick Virtue* in them: Of *Hydroſtaticks*, with the Reaſon and meaſure of ſinking or ſwimming of Heavy bodies in a Fluid: Of the *weight* and *Spring* of the *Air*, and the *Counterpoiſe* of the *Atmoſphere*; from whence he derives thoſe effects, which were wont to be aſcribed to the *Fuga vacui*, or Natures abhorring a vacuity; with the Explication and Reaſon of the ſeveral Phænomena of the *Torricellian* Experiment, and others of like nature, and of the very great contraction and expanſion of the Air: Of raiſing a great weight with a mans *breath*, blowing a *bladder*. And the Solution of divers other *Mechanical* queſtions.

II. Danielis Ludovici, *Medici Ducal. Saxo-Cothani, de PHARMACIA Moderno Seculo applicanda, Diſſertationes III.* Gothæ 1671. *in* 12o.

THe Learned and Experienced Author of this Book, having, it ſeems, really found, that neceſſity ſuggeſts the conſiderableſt and the moſt neceſſary, as well as the eaſieſt and cheapeſt Remedies for Man's health; and having thereupon very ſucceſsfully follow'd in his practiſe a method and rules ſutable thereunto, to the frequent relief and cure of his Patients, and to his own honor; reſolved to publiſh to the world the ſubſtance of his thoughts concerning the Adminiſtration of Phyſick, together with the Sum of his Experience and Practiſe therein; notwithſtanding what the Learned and Induſtrious *Zwelfer* or others had already ſaid upon this Subject; he being perſuaded, that Diſeaſes may as well, if not better, be cured by a few, plain and eaſily parable Medicins, than otherwiſe; provided they be by an honeſt and diſcreet Phyſitian uſed with Judgment, according to the nature, temper and condition of the Patient.

In reference hereunto, he declares himſelf in Three Diſſertations; In the *Firſt*, he ſhews, How the *Materia Medica* may throughout Nature's three kingdoms (as they ſpeak) be contracted, from that vaſt and luxuriant heap, met with in Diſ-

penſatories and other Phyſick-books, to a few ſimple and yet choice and efficacious Medicins; adding thereunto, *both* his Method of preparing ſuch remedies for all ſorts of diſeaſes, *and* withall ſhewing how to bring them into a ſmall room, to contain the ſame thus contracted.

In this part the Reader will find the Author's thoughts, firſt touching ſuch Remedies as are pretended to be *Univerſal*; and ſecondly, an Enumeration of ſome of the choiceſt *Particular* Medicaments, of all ſorts; as Purgatives, Vomitives, Sudorificks, Aſtringent, Refrigeratives, Diureticks, Reſolving, Diſcuſſing, Corroborating, Deterſive, Anodyne, Narcoticks, Stomachicks, Hepaticks, Splenetick, Uterine, Topicks, &c. Concerning all which he ſticks not to ſay, that he hath nothing raſhly nor groundleſly aſſerted of the Medicins by him retained or diſcarded.

In the *Second* he briefly treats of the neceſſity of Moderating the Rates of Medicins; which yet he doth in ſuch a manner, that on the one hand, Druggiſts, Apothecaries, &c. may not want encouragement to provide all neceſſary matter of Phyſick; and on the other hand, that the Common people may not be alienated from employing honeſt and skilful Phyſitians, nor from the uſe of proper medicins: where he particularly examins the *Chymical* preparations, (to which he is no Enemy,) and delivers his opinion as to what cheat there is frequently practiſed in priſing them, and how men may be directed to know very near the true rate of many of that kind.

In the *Third* he enumerates the benefits that may redound to Man-kind, by the way of Diſpenſing Medicins by Phyſitians themſelves, ſworn and skilful; as he obſerveth it to have been in the beginning, and even ſo late as in the next foregoing Age, and to be ſtill practiſed in all the *Aſiatic* Countries; Which he ſaith he adviſeth, not to countenance any dangerous way of preparing Medicins, but to ſecure the making of phyſick to well-known diſcreet and experienced Practitioners; conceiving, that thereby the poorer ſort of people, finding the Fee and Price of Phyſick to be in one hand, would be much leſs ſhy, than now they are, to repair to good Phyſitians,

Phyſitians, and more deterr'd from conſulting *meer* Empiricks and Mountebanks, making great havock amongſt them; beſides that Phyſick would by that means be much improved; Intruders debarr'd from doing miſchief by the indiſcreet uſe of Receipts; and many ſudden Accidents, which admit not of the delay of ſtaying for both Phyſitian and Apothecary (as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Hyſteric fits, &c.) better provided for.

Here and there the Author taketh occaſion to animadvert on thoſe pretended high *Arcana's*, *Catholicon's*, *Panacea's*, *Elixir's*, *Univerſal Menſtruum's*, particularly the *Alcaheſt*; yet without denying, that there may be *one* and the ſame Medicin ſo excellent as exceedingly to ſtrengthen and cleanſe the body, and to give relief in *many* diſeaſes.

Where he diſcourſeth of fitting Medicins to the Conſtitution of people, he obſerveth, that a certain ſort of laxative Aloe-pills are properer for Countries and people that drink Bier, than thoſe that drink Wine. And ſo he noteth, that Venæ-ſection is more uſeful to ſome Nations, than others.

If the Author had taken care to have delivered his matter in a clear ſtile, he would certainly have proved much more inſtructive, than, 'tis feared, he now will. This *Deſideratum*, we hope, will be ſatisfied in the ſecond Edition.

III. Joh. Bapt. Sylvatici *INSTITUTIO MEDICA de iis qui* Morbum ſimulant *deprehendendis*. Francofurti ad Mænum. *A.* 1671. *in* 12°.

THis *Italian* Author, having repreſented both the Importance of this argument, and aſſigned the Cauſes inducing people either to counterfait or to hide Diſeaſes (which he reduces to Fear, Shamefaſtneſs, and Profit;) enumerates the ſeveral Ways, how this Simulation or Diſſimulation may be performed. And of theſe he obſerveth chiefly three: The *firſt*, when a Sickneſs is pretended by Words only, and

really is not; as a Colick, Head-ache, &c. to avoid appearance in publick or for other reaſons. The *ſecond*, when there appear ſigns and marks of diſeaſes in the Body, but are cauſed on purpoſe by Counterfaits for various ends; ſuch as ſeem to indicate a Fever, Scabbines, Leproſy, an Exulceration of the Lungs by ſpitting bloud, and Gravidation it ſelf, either to raiſe Compaſſion, as in Beggars, (as in the laſt caſe,) for Succeſſion, as in great Women, making it up by Suppoſititious Births. The *third*, when there is really a ſickneſs, but hid and concealed to the utmoſt; as the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, to avoid publick ſhame, or the loſs of an advantagious match, and eſpecially *Love-ſickneſs*, cover'd out of modeſty, or for other cauſes, but often inducing a high degree of Melancholy, and ſometimes Madneſs.

This being diſpatched, he giveth ſeveral Directions, *firſt* in *general*; How counterfaited ſickneſſes may be found out, and the various arts and cheats detected: For the due performance of which, he judgeth it not ſufficient to have great Medical Experience, but beſides finds it requiſite to employ more than ordinary ſagacity in exploring all circumſtances and outward accidents, and eſpecially thoſe things, that relate particularly to the genius, temper and ſtate of the ſuppoſed Counterfeit.

Secondly in *particular*; where he teacheth, how thoſe are to be diſcover'd, that counterfeit Pain, and pretend Impotency, Sterility, Virginity (*circa ultimum hoc argumentum multa differens curioſa, tum de variis eam mentiendi modis, tum de deprehendendæ mentitæ difficultatibus, tum de* Hymenis *exiſtentia*;) Further thoſe that fain or conciliate Madneſs, or Inſenſibleneſs, for times and occaſions; as alſo ſuch, that raiſe, by art, Tumors, Scabs, Ulcers, Fevers, and Bloud-ſpitting. Moreover, how to detect diſguiſed Love-ſickneſs, together with divers Examples of its Diſcovery, and the method and ſleight employed both in making that diſcovery, and in curing the malady; for the latter of which he commends chiefly the import of that of the Poet,

Intrat

Intrat amor mentes uſu , dediſcitur uſu ;

And the advice of *Lucretius* ;

Sed fugitare decet ſimulacra & pabula amoris,
Abſterrere ſibi atque alio convertere mentem
Ac jacere Amorem collectum in Corpora quoque.

To which he adds the way of diſcovering ſuppoſed Dæmoniacks, and Enthuſiaſts ; yet acknowledging withall the difficulty of diſcerning ſuch Impoſtures ; of which he eſteemeth many may be aſcribed partly to Melancholic, partly to Uterinfits , partly to plain-Cheating, as is that of the *Ventriloqui.*

He ſubjoins the method of finding out women that hide their Conception, and thoſe that counterfeit it : And concludeth all with the skill requiſite to diſcover ſuch as are infected with the *Lues Venerea*, and ſtudy to palliate it with ſome other Diſeaſe ; and thoſe alſo to whom Poiſon hath been given ſecretly.

IV. *QUADRIPARTITUM BOTANICUM* Simonis Pauli *Medici Regii in* Dania *Argentorati in* 4°.

HAving been lately queſtioned by ſome conſiderable men (one of whom is a Learned Phyſitian of *London*,) why no notice had been taken in theſe *Tracts* of this Uſeful piece, we thought good, (alledging, for the excuſe of our tardineſs herein, this Book's eſcaping our view hitherto,) to give the enſuing accompt of it.

The Learned Author then undertaketh in it to deſcribe chiefly the Uſes and Virtues of thoſe Simples or Plants, which growing in *Europe* , are by long Experience approved of ; treating more particularly of thoſe, that grow in *Denmark* and *Norway*, which are the Countries, he is in a more eſpecial manner related to.

This

This Deſcription he performeth in ſuch a Method, that he reduceth the ſaid Plants to Four *Claſſes* Alphabetically, according to the Four *Seaſons* of the year, wherein they grow or are in flower; that ſo the Curious *Botaniſt* and others may know, when ſuch and ſuch Plants are to be had and gather'd for uſe. This he doth, beginning from the Winter-plants, and thence proceeding to the Vernal and Æſtival, and concluding with the Autumnal.

He inſerts in many places divers Remedies and uſeful Advices for Health: In the doing of which, and ſhewing himſelf very particularly concern'd for the cure of the *Tabes Anglica*, (the *Conſumption*,) ſo much reigning in *England*, he employeth more than one *page* in recommending to the *Engliſh* Nation (for whom he expreſſeth a ſingular eſteem) that Plant, which the Latins call *Chelidonium majus vulgare*, the *greater Celandine*, as an approved medicin and no leſs than a Specifick to cure that Diſeaſe, after the uſe of Antimonial Emeticks; teaching withall, that it is to be prepar'd and uſed, for that purpoſe, in its Tincture, together with the *Trifolium fibrinum Tabernæmontani*; and exhorting alſo diligent Anatomiſts, to open and well to examine the Liver and other *viſcera* of ſuch, as dye of this ſickneſs, being himſelf altogether perſuaded, that thoſe are the Parts, which are primarily and by *idiopathy* affected in a Conſumption, and the Lungs not otherwiſe than ſecondarily and by *conſent*; Where he alſo taketh notice, that one of the main cauſes of the frequency of this Diſeaſe among the Engliſh is, their eating abundance of ſugar and other ſweet things, which, in his opinion, do cauſe a great Obſtruction in the Liver and other Entrals, (the origin of *Conſumptions*:) which by the aforeſaid Plants is powerfully reſolved and opened. See him p. 45. to 49.

Further, amongſt many other Advices, this Author obſerveth, that there is hardly any thing more inſalubrious, than to eat freſhly gather'd Fruit, eſpecially if they were expoſed to the Sun; eſteeming, that the impreſſion, made by

by the Sun and the fruit, not being yet diſſipated, cauſeth ſuch a fermentation in the bloud, as is inſeparable from a Fever.

For the cure of a *Tertian* he adviſeth the Patient to take four or five drops of *Roſe-mary Oyl* in *Carduus benedictus* and *Fumiterry* water, and to ſweat upon it, the body having been before prepar'd by general Medicins, &c.

He omits not, upon occaſion to interſperſe very curious remarks; as that the Herb, called *Gramen Offifragum*, hath this property, that, if any Animal do eat of it, the nerves and tendons will be ſo relaxed, that it ſhall hardly be able to ſtir, but be as if its loins were broken: for which he thinks this reaſon may be given, that poſſibly in thoſe places, where this Plant grows, there are Mines of Quickſilver or Lead, whence it may derive this quality ſo hoſtile to the nerves. There is another particular, among many others, which we cannot leave un-mentioned, *viz.* That, whereas common Chymiſts make *Sulphur* to be the principal Cauſe of the *Colour* in Mixts, he rather aſcribeth it to *Salt*, (as he alſo doth *Taſt* and *Smell*;) For the proof of which he alledgeth divers reaſons, which he confirms by this Experience; That, to make Black Horſes become of a Dapple-gray, you need only give them for ſome days in the Spring a handful or two of ſmall Oak-buttons mingled with their Oats: And this change of Colour he attributes to the Vitriol abounding in Oak, and which cauſeth that cracking noiſe, which is made by that wood when put in the fire.

To all which I muſt add what he noteth concerning the Inteſtin called *Cæcum*, the Uſe of which is ſo much controverted amongſt Anatomiſts, but diſcover'd by this Author to be, that as the *Bladder of Gall* is the receptacle of the *Gall*, ſo this *Cæcum* is the receiver of the *Flatus* or winds; and that thence it is, that commonly 'tis found empty or only ſome clear water in it, which the winds have been turn'd into: Adding, that Nature hath made this Inteſtin larger in Hoggs, Birds of prey, and other Beaſts, which

which by reaſon of their voracity are more ſubject to crudities, and therefore to winds, &c.

He annexes to the whole ſeveral Appendixes; whereof *one* contains the *Doſes* of the received Emeticks and Purgatives both ſimple and compound; *Another* exſpatiateth into the praiſes of *Hippocrates*: The *third* conſiders the ſeveral Duties of Phyſitians, Apothecaries and Chirurgions: The *fourth* and laſt delivers a Method of making a good Herball.

ERRATA left un-obſerved in ſome of the later Tracts.

IN Numb. 73. p. 2197. l. 2. *del.* that whole line: *that hole in ſome of the Shop-Kermes being accidental only, and ever on the bottom-part cleaving to the branch; and the time of gathering them for colour is without doubt before they are pierced, and whileſt the Animal is yet in* vermiculo, *and conſequently the Husk intire.*

In Numb. 74. p. 2238. l. 38. *r.* h. 6. 37'. *ib.* l. 39. *in col.* 2. *r* h. 5. 52'.

In Numb. 75. p. 2244. l. 3. *r. Real Infinites.* p. 2245. l. 8. *r. any proportion.* p. 2247. l. ult. *r. of* $14\frac{4}{14}$. p. 2248. l. 36. *r. not* $14\frac{4}{14}$. p. 2269. l. 36. *r. halitum meum.* p. 2270. l. 27. *r altit. eſt peripheriâ.*

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